General Troches.

General Saussier. Lord Roberts.

→ WAR LEADERS OF EUROPE >

and a Half Million Soldiers Can Be Put in the Field in a Few Weeks.

Hopyright, 1896, by Archibald Forbes. Today the duliest cur cannot but bear the brooding muttering of the impending rup ture of the world's pence. Everywhere the earth suipenty echoes to the tramp of armed pien. Three mimons of soldiers belonging to the great powers of Continental Europe are standing at attention. And this vast mass of rora, with weapons in their famous is but what is termed the "peace strength" of the armies of the five great powers. In less than a month sevoted to mobilization, these 3,669,660 can swell into a "war strength" amounting to the stapendous total of 10,500,000 armsed men, with the terrible complement of pearly 18,060 gans. And these all but headcalable figures apply only to the armoments of the tive great powers. Yet the armed strengths of balgaria, Roumanna. Servia, Greece and

Breat powers. Let the armed strengths of the property of the p

In round manages the German empire of bring into service a sprength of 2,500.00 bring into server a secregit of 2,500,000, men. There are in all twenty army rorps, of which ninescu are servicinal while the guard corps recruis paged menthrough and the empire hash army corps, with a war strength or about 31,000 men. Is a small but complete army, and the corporation than a supplementary has been seen a special person.

The German army has not seen a sheeting in angue since the great war of 1876-71, but probably all the corps commanders of today poss part in that war. Since his necession, in 1888, however, the present emperor has been gradually scaling into betimened the old warriers. But promotion is slow in the German army, as notion is slow in the German army, so that for the anost part the army corps are commanded by veterats, who, however, are still hale, arrive in body and mind, and fully abreast of the times.

The emperor is the head of the army. He

The emperor is the head of the army. He has seen to real war, but in prace maneavers be has proved over and over again his practical skul and knowledge of warfare as regards both strategy and fricties. In the event of neutral war, it is certain that he will be "his own commander-in-chief." In the event of war the emperor would certainly take command of the principal

German army, and it is not less certain that the command of the army of the next im ance would be introded to that grand old warrior, Albert, King of Saxony. Re's the only chief now in neivity who com-manded an ormy in the Franco-German war. He it was who, being then crown prince of Eaxony, with his own, the Saxon corps, on the bloody day of Gravelotte-St Privat, turned Bazaine's right flank, and at the head of his gallant troops stormed in apon Caurobert's stronghold in the fort-resolds village of St. Privat. He it was who, having acceded to the com-

Archibald Forbes Says Eleven Men Who Will Command Armies in Case of Conflict-Enormous Military Forces.

> mand of the army of the Meuse, on the day of Sedan, crushed in the French left, and conseeing, crushed in the French (etc.) and com-pleted the cincture of blood and from within which MacMahon's ill-tated army was pen-hed. Later, during the slege of Paris, the army of the Mense held the northern and castern sections of environment; and then honorest by being attached to his staff, I had daily opportunities of noting the crown prince's quiet, steadlast alertness, not to speak of his skilled valor in thwarting Ducrot's great sortie on the cast of Farisking Albert is now in his sixty-eighth year. but he is full of vigor and activity.

but he is full of vigor and activity.

It is highly probable that, in the event of war. Count Washersee would obtain high command. His that and snavity made Waldersee very useful in difficult conjunctures in the course of the war of 1870-71, and both King Withelmann Mottle gavehima wkward missions, in which he requitted himself to their high satisfaction. He was recently made a field captain, and at present commands the Schleswig-Holstein Army corps.

was the brilliant commander of a enck cavalry brigade in the Franco-German war, during the advance on Faris, in the Orleans region, and later, in the bitter winter, on the Somme, against the French senem Faldherbe. At the age of fifty-eight the dash requisite for a cavalry chief is no longer dash requisite for a cayalty chief is no longer conspicuous, but he is an excellent and however army inspection, commands the Westpiadian Army Corps and has been recent of the Duchy offfrmawick since 1888. In the event of war he would be certain of an important command.

One camoo leave self writing about terminal officers without a cordial word concerning the senior of all of them still in

cerning the senior of all of them still in service—stout old Field Marshal Von Blu menthal. He is in his eightieth year, but, like old "Papa" Mrangel, he scorns to die. He has a quast sinceure as chief of the Berlin army inspection, and considers himself on active and important duty. He was an elderly non when I beard him, near the end of the Franco-German war, reply to a question as to Garibaid's im-nediate future. In the grim words, yet words as grimmer than his face, "If he is catchet, he will be shooted."

In the course of the last two or three years the French army has suffered from

he retirement of several of its most con-picuous chiefs. Galliffet, the chivalrons spicuous chiefs. Galliffel, the chivalrons cavairyman, who, on the afternoon of Sedan, so heroically led the French squadrons in their final fierce charge down the slope from the cavairy of Lity, has been retired from the service, and Davout, who confronted him in command of an army in the brilliant maneavers of 1851, has

an the brunded homeovers of 1894, has accompanied him not retirement, besides several others of great ability. To fill their places adequately has not, in every case, been possible. In the ma-neavers of last autumn, in the Charmes re-



it. You didn't know that once upon a time Ben Butler's firm made all the banners for political clubs, charging Democrats and Republicans allice. Ben Butler's banners were of fast-color bunting, and so well were they made that to this day there are some of them left that he personally sent out.

"The campilian banner, if it be of Stars and Stripes, is made like the American flag. If letters are warded, these are sewed on by hand or are done in gold leaf, or, best of all. In sittching with gold thread through and through the banner, both sides

through and through the banner, both sides being stitched alike.

being stitched alike.

"With the poster banner the situation is greatly complicated, because there is no flag for a groundwork, and you begin with only with your piece of bunting or silk.

"The artist who has designed the banner

carefully, with their points spread, and

Clubs of Both Parties Will Use the New Fad for Artistic Decoration.

(Copyright, 1896.)

A from that does a large business in campaign posters let fall, a few days ago, the inking of a campaign secret. It was that the postical clubs have fallen vic-tims to the poster craze, and have ordered braners of campaign leaders made after the poster order.

"I did not mean to tell you as much

"I did not mean to tell you as much as this." said the man who has the posters "up his sleeve," so to speak, "but since you have entired it out of me and have got a glimpse of the banners. I might as well tell you all about it.

"You see," not this gentleman, who, by the way, has been in the business of making campaiga banners for many years, "we are put to our wits' end every four years for new bonners for the political clubs.

ical ciubs.
"Political clubs of this day are not etented with the Stars and Stripes and the old battle flags that we used to copy for them, with their stained spots and their tatters, are not known to the present generation. Each club wants something new, with the name of their candidate upon it, and the ordication of party sentiment, as and the indication of party sentiment, as well as a certain beauty of conception besides. They give us earte blanche in price and design, and we must do the best we can for them.
"When the poster craze broke out."

"When the poster craze broke out," said this campaign banner gentleman, "we looked it over carefully to see if anything could be done with it so it could be adapted to our business of supplying political banners. But we decided that it could not.

"It was such a striking idea, and capable

of so many workings, treatments and varia-tions, that we were more than auxious to carry it out and issue political posters. Only it was easy to drop into the ridicu-

loss with it.

"One day an artist sauntered in here.
He was a fall, stender fellow, with dreamy
eyes and long har. His fingers, long and
trembling, total of late hours and not main to
eat another selections. dude."
"You handle compaign banners?" he

asked, hesitalingly.

"We do,' I replied.

"Then you will like this one I've made of McKinley. It is done after the new poster fad."

"Quickly, before I could say no, he un

furied a long piece of paper the size of a door, and showed me the great protectionist behind the shield of his country." behind the smeal of his country.

"That is in red, white and blue, for true patriotism. But I can get it up in reliows and blacks, like the Beardsleys. If you want it so. You see I have brought in the McKniley in, and have worked up the idea of the working man.

of the workingman."

"The picture caught my eye. "Leave it."
I said. "There's to be a meeting of the
McKinley Club bought. Leave it, and I
will show it to them." He left the big paper



banner with me, and I took it to the club. When the workingmen saw it they went wild. Get us a big one in bunning, they ordered; and for the next month I was busy putting together the bardest banner I ever

had on my hands.
"The way campaign banners are made is interesting." continued the maker of banners, "and few people know anything about

the stripes cut away to make room for the

figure ornamentation.

"The flag with 'I am a bemocrat' comes next. It is a jiece of silk, cut right shape and sewed upon the banner. The folds in it are done by a girl who is a clever artist with the needle. She has done much church embroidery. With dark silk she goes over a water-color poster of her bany, a light blue cherub upon a green throne. But when it comes to sensible and interesting things, I do not think there is anything much more attractive than a political campaign banner gotten up like a vivid poster."

CLARENCE 8. RUSSELL. that white banner, tracing 'I a-m a D-e-m-

strange things. I saw a woman gloating over a water-color poster of her baby a light blue cherub upon a green throne But when it comes to sensible and inter

ration. This body would consist, to a great

extent, of reservists, who would no doubt reastly return to the colors in compliance with the mobilization order, but of whom a large proportion would be more or less

A second army corps might be gradually mobilized in the coarse of a couple of months later, but its composition would be of a somewhnt miscellaneous character. It would remain to be seen in whom among

the superior officers would be vested the principal commands in the field. If proce-dents were to be regarded, the present commander-in-chief would remain at his past in Pall Mall. Lord Bardings, a sol-dier of exceptionally varied active career,

was commander-in-chief from 1853 until was commander-necessary from the virtual end of the Crimean war. That he was an abier soldier than any of the successive commanders in that war is unquestionable; and it may be assumed that Lord Wolseley would follow the precedent.

In that event the first expeditionary army corps would probably be commanded by Lord Roberts, with Licat, Gen. E. F. Chap-man as his chief of staff, the divisional

ommanders being Licut. Gens. Sir Redver Buller, Sir R. Harrison, and Sir A. J. Lyon paner, Sir R. Harrison, and Sir A. J. Lyon-Freemantle; Maj. Gen. G. Luck commanding the cavalry division. The command of the second army corps, when mobilized, would probably be assigned to Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Commanght, with Lieut. Gen. Sir

Evelyn Wood as chief of staff. Its divi-sional commanders might be selected from a list comprising Lieut. Gens. Stevenson, Sir H. Brackenbury, Davis, Markham, Good-

nough, etc. ARCHIBALD FORBES. The Best, After All.

Mand-I hear proposing parties are all the style this winter. The girls do the propos-

A Timely Suggestion.

"Oh. Kitty, I'm getting so clever-1 can

"How perfectly lovely! But do be care ful. Nan, and don't think anything you wouldn't dare put into English."-Chicago

Science in Kentucky.

"Papa, why do microbes come in our

"Because they like the taste of whis ty,

the prize. Have you been to any? Ethel-No; but I had a proposing party come to me the other evening. How do

on like my ring?—Bazar.

think in French."

drinking water?"

Record.

gion, Gens. Duchamet and Du Benoist proved themselves capable cavalry leaders, but neither displayed the flashing coup d'oell and brittant dash of the absent ander-in-chief.

The chief desideratum in the higher com-The chief desideration in the higher com-mands of the French army is young men, but that is a desideration which seems difficult of attainment. The commander-in-chief of the French army, or, as he is termed for some occult reason, "com-mander-in-chief designate," is Gen. Bans-sier. The following is a description of this high officer, extracted from an official document.

"Gen. Saussier is about seventy"- to be "den. Sausser is about seventy" to be accurate be is in his sixty-eighth year-"about five feet eleven inches, very un-healthy looking, enormously stout, mounts his borse with difficulty, driving when pos-sible in an omnibus horsed by the artillery. During an action be remains sitting on the ground. To the casual observer he appears ground. To the casual observer he appears physically incapable of commanding an army in the field, and in spite of good an-tecedents and undoubted ability, reasons of health, in any other army, would have shelved him long ago."

Nevertheless, the indomitable Saussier, in the maneuvers of last autumn, exercised the chief command of the two armics in the field, with a united total of 120,000 men. One of those armies was commanded by Gen. de Negrier, who owes his rapid ad-vancement to his gallant conduct in Tonquin, and, who, at the age of lifty-seven, is re-garded as comparatively young.

garded as comparatively young.

Gen. Jamont, commanding the other of the two armies under Saussier last autumn is an older man. Opposed to Saussier's two armies in the maneuvers of 1895 there was a "skeleton army" of 20,000 men, onder the command of a comparatively young officer. Gen. Giovanna Elli, who displayed exceptionable ability, and more than once had the better of Saussier.

In the event of the early war Saussier, in spite of his disabilities, would probably still be commander-in-chief en titre, be Negrier would probably command the principal army, and Jament and Elli, in all likelihood, would each have a separate army command.

In one important respect we are certainly

In one important respect we are certainly In one important respect we are certainly nearer to the abstract possibility of war than was the case three years ago. Then there was not a magazine rifle in the Russian army. But after much tedious experimenting a definite selection was made of a weapon known as the "three-line" rifle, the production and issue of which has been pushed forward with great energy. You cannot order two and a half million rifles as you can a bundle of toothpicks, but the Russian artificers have now at length all but completed the production of that wast quantity of up-to-date arms.

In the eyent of war it is improbable In the event of war it is improbable that the present emperor will take the field. His eldest uncle, the Grand Duke Vaddimir, who served with credit in command of an

ormy corps in the Russia-Turkisa war of his fifty eighth year. Mukhtar's age I do 1877, would probably have the position of

The present chief of staff, Gen. Obrutheff, probably the best strategist and tae tician in the Russian army, would retain his position in war, as in peace. Wise and cool-headed Miliatin, for many years war minister, is gone, and his place is now occu-pied by Gen. Vannovski, who fought on the Lom in 1877.

For some years past the greater part of the army of European Rassa has been quartered on the westward from ther from the Battle to the Black Sea, and the three most important military districts, as bring closest to the German and Austrian border lines, are those of Villa in the north, Warsaw in the center, in the egion where Russia projects a great miant into Prossis and Galicia, and Vina adiant into Fuests and Galcia, and vanishing in the southeast. The three test generals the empire possesses command these three important districts, and would no doubt do so in the event of war. Ges. Trotsku commands the Vilna province; Gen. Paul commands the vina province, dear ra-se, have hoff, "Gourko's second in-com-mand in the Russo-Turkish war. In the Warsaw province, and in the Kieff prov-ince, brave brigamiroff, whom whet his knee was shaffered in the Shipka Pass. his knee was shaftered in the Shipka Pass, I helped to carry into comparative safety. In the Asiatic possessions of the Empire, Gen. Prilice Kuropathin, Skobeleff's comrade, and a man of that great soldier's style of fighting, is now Governor-General of Transcaspia, while Gen. Vreski is Governor-General of Turkestan. Glorious Skobeleff, alast is in his grave, and Gourko can appear again ride out in the war path.

war path.

Austin awarms with generals who differ from their the splidlers, in that they themselves are soldien of distinguished merit. There are, however, some notable exceptions, but most of the good men are old. Field Marshail Baron von Beck has had a long and distinguished career, having served in the specessive campaigns of '49, '54, '59 and '66. In the event of war he would probably be either himself commander tachief or chief of the staff to the emperor. He is in his sixty-sixth year.

If Turkey should be involved in war, the chief command would doubtless be intrusted to Gazl Osman Passha, the fa-mous defender of Pievna. His first cammous detender of Freyna. Instantian paign was in the Crimea. He served during the Syrian war of 1860, in the Cretan insurrection of 1866, and in the Yemon campaign of 1871-72. In the Servian war of 1876 he was victorious in the pitched battles of Isyor and Zaltschar, and he occur pled the Plevna position on July 20, 1877, holding it against vastly superior numbers in three great battles and during five long

Gazi Mukhtar Pasha, the hard fighting commander of the Turkish army in Asia Minor, still survives. Osman is in

Brice Gives Opportunity for a Beardsleyesque and Picturesque Effect.

o-c-r-a-t' until every letter is perfect. She then puts in the creases until it looks as though blown by the wind. The handle is long stitches in what she calls 'crewels.'
"The figure of the statesman is hardest.

comes to you with the entire article painted in water colors upon an immense sheet of paper, exactly the size of the bonner that is to be made. Fifteen by therry feet we consider an immense campaign banner, Ten by twenty is a fair size.

"We take the paper banner, tack it to the wall and set to work to copy it in a material that shall be more fasting than paper. Take that campaign poster of Hill and I will show you what I mean.

"In Hill's poster we begin with the stars and stripes. They are put by hand upon a white background. The stars must be placed carefully, with their points spread, and comes to you with the entire article paint The black coat is a piece of broadcloth cut out like a man-doll's coat. It is first glacd in place, and finally stitched there by artistic hands, and as the last touch of art receives its white lines with white silk to

mark the creases in the coat.

"The features, hands, hair and feet are put in with silk thread, stitch after stitch, until as perfect as the wrought tapestries of the old saints. When done it is an ex-

or the one anna. When done it is an ex-quisite thing.

"The cost of getting up a campaign poster of this kind is very great. If there were enough call for it to have machinery made to order, with a special weave for each poster, the work could be done cheaply, but this is impossible, for each club has its own candidate.

candidate.

"Take that Brice poster. Look at it and see if we do not deserve credit for working out the pose so carefully. As a rule, we warrant our posters to stand water, but this one is an exception, as we had to make the train of cars in lustrous silks, shiny as an engine, and the luster will come off if the poster is wet. But we do not expect our posters to get wet. They are for ornament and to be hing in a half over the heads of the orators who address the meetings.

"The Reed poster which you see upon the wall was the simplest to do. It has not lisen sent out yet, neither have any

one there are not yet better have any of the others. But you are positively the first one to see the Speaker in his characteristic attitude, the one always pictured for him by his admirers through the country.

the country.

"For the first poster we took pale yellow sik and placed the figure of Reed upon it in dull alk, with the usual white lines for lapel and tie. His head was fortunate for us in being a bit of buttine work, and the gavet in brown was the only relief from the yellow and black—a striking combination. The lettering is in all colors, with a preference for red, white, and blue.

blue.
"The cost of a poster is reckoned by the

"The cost of a poster is reckoned by the work we put upon it. This poster of Reed cost us only \$100, while the one of Brice night be put up at \$700.

"In reckoning this up you must count the days taken by the embroiderers. We must pay an eccesia-steal embroiderers \$4 a day, and she will only work during the daylight hours. We tried to get cheaper workmanship, and experimented upon the head of Reed. I wish you could have seen it when it was dore. It looked like the side of a coccanut, with which the the side of a cocount, with which the monkeys have played hall when the shell was coft.

was roft.

"The eraze for posters is developing





not know. In the event of war Great Britain might

be able in a month or six weeks to prepare for service an army corps of a strength of about 35,000 men, with about 4,500 addi-tional troops to protect the line of communi-



⇒ ST. PATRICK A FRENCHMAN? №

Irish, Who Were Then Fire Worshippers.

(Copyright, 1896.) Most holidays that are celebrated by he banging of drains, the waying of flags and the consumption of enormals quan-tries of ascobolic liquors originated in the church. St. Parriers day is one of

There is a notion in most people's minds that St. Patrick was originally an Irish peasant boy who addenly came into prominence and earned his title by killing off deadly repules by a ware of his hand. Shorn of the fiction, the story of St. Pat-rick's life is one of deep laterest.

PAT BORN IN FRANCE. St. Patrick was born in France, or, as t was then called, Gaul. At least the first uthentic history of him begins there. It is too bad to have to upset the popular belief that he was an frishman, but cold historical truth compels it. According to the established laws of that day young Patrick should have been one of Ireland's bitter enembes, for he was early in life captured by the Sonts, who ruled Ireland, and was taken from France, his native place, to the Green Isle, where he was for cany years a slave in freland.

St. Patrick was born an aristocrat. His father. Calpharnius, was, in in throught, a prominent member of the upper crust of coman society. His mother, Conchessa was nearly related to St. Marcin of Tours.

Patrick, the boy first come into historical prominence in Gual, one of the Roman prov-nces. But the glory of Reine was holing and dark days were closing in on the great entities. It was only a heather empire. The Emperor Constantine had, it is true, seen the error of his pagan ways and had below in the labels out of the tempire, and after him came Theodosius, who ruled as the first Christian emperor.

But Rome gave up heathenism too late to escape the wrath of Providence and her legions were driven back as all directions until they were glad to intrebeh themselves

in the city of Rome.

All efforts to raily the legions proving vain, the armies had been compelled gradually to concentrate in a smaller and smaller compass, abundoning province after province, until at last the gradually lessening that had become circle had become very small and the bar-barian armies were thundering at the very gates of Rome

This meant of course, that all the outlying possessions had to be abundoned, and among them the province in which young Patrick's parents had made their home. Many of the donists had followed the retreating leg one colonists had condeved the retreating legions of Rome, as people now grather in Havana. But Patrick's parents clung to the homestead, and when the fierce Irish came upon them like an avadanche the little family succumbed. Young Patrick, with his sisters, was gathered in and sold into slavery and his parents were killed. So Patrick began his career as a broken-hearted boy. He was carried to Ireland.

Was Taken as a Slave by the | Celestine, the Pope, Sent Him to Ireland as a Missionary-He Performed Airacles-He Lived 120 Years.

> where for six years he was slave to a chief named Micha of Antrin, who em-ployed him chiefly tending sheep. And here tegins the miraculous part of his career. At night, it is said, he received many visits from angels, and planned the greet work that he afterward carried out so successfully.

At the end of six years young Patrick made his escape, and reaching the coast, a scaport town called Benum-a coast, a scapert town cause behavior and that still survives—be managed to get abound a ship, whose captain, it is thought, was induced by davine power to take the boy abound. After a slow purney, for which the queer traveling facilities of the time were chiefly to blame, Patrick at last found himself back to his old abode with first found ministrative, at Marmonirel. The apot where he crossed the River Loire is still marked with a sign and is held in great reverence by the people of the vicinity.

of the vicinity.

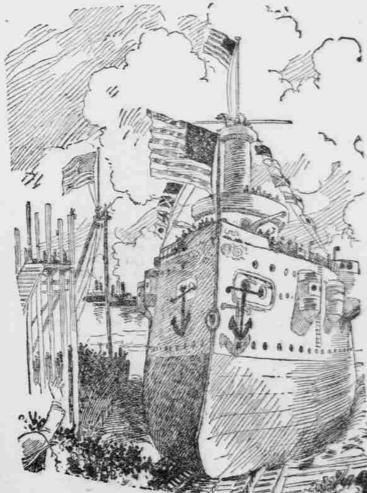
For thirty years after this, young Pattrick studied, and worked, preached, made
pilgrimages, and fitted himself for the
great work he had mapped outfor himself—
he conversion of ablatrous Ireland—for
for Ireland then worshipped kids. He
always kept this stendfastly in view.
At the end of this time. St. Pairiek was
made a hishop. The Pope's name was
Celestine. And he sent Patrick on the
mission se dear to him—a mission from the
Pope to take Christianity to the people Pope to take Christianity to the people

St Falladius had preceded him, but had alled to make any impression, and had sired without having a single convert. St. Patrick hinded in Ireland in the

Ireland at that time was peopled by a bere and hery race of son and idol worshippers, whose priests were the braids. They had, strange to say, a code of morals of the greatest consideration. They were borburians for the Romans, who for nearly 100 years had been the conquetors of Britain, bud to acknowledge that they could do nothing with the people of Ireland. Invincible in warfare they were, too, and their code of morals, which gave them rugged health, was perhaps as much to be credited with this result as their valor in the field.

St. Patrick's great ambition was the conversion of his old master. Miletan. He traveled north in the direction of Miletan castle, but when he came in sight of it a great red light in the sky caused him to halt great red ingurin the sky caused minitolinits in wonder. He soon learned the cause of the glare. His faine as a converter of men had preceded him. Something made the old warrior Milotin feel, when he heard that St. Patrick was traveling to his castle, that he would be introduced to desert the goods of his fathers. Milchn determined to prevent such a ha-millating fate by dying as he had lived. So he set fire to his ancestral home and per-shed in the flames sooner than be converted by St. Patrick.

BATTLESHIP IOWA, SOON TO BE LAUNCHED.



How the New \$3,000,000 Warship Iowa Will Go to Sea. (The keel blocks have been cut and the "sliding ways" are carrying the vessel to the ocean.)



King of Saxony. Count Walderson. Field Marshel Blucesathal. Gazi Osman Pasha-